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Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

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UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever in the South—(Continued).

Franklin, La.—September 24. The disease continues but presents the same mild character. One hundred and six cases and 5 deaths have been reported.

New Orleans, La.—September 28. Yellow fever is slowly increasing in the city. Twelve cases and 2 deaths have been reported to date. Jefferson Parish, across the river from New Orleans, had 5 cases to September 20.

Baton Rouge, La.—September 25. One case reported.

Harveys Canal, La.—September 24. Six case have been reported to date.

Wilson, La.—September 26. Twelve cases were reported; very mild type.

In Mississippi, yellow fever has been reported at the following places: Edwards (vicinity), Jackson, Orwood, Oxford, Taylors, Waterford, and Water Valley.

Train inspection service in the States of Tennessee and Mississippi— (Continued).

Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railway: Inspected south of Vicksburg. Inspector running from Vicksburg, Miss., to Slaughter, La. Connecting roads to the north being covered, inspection of this road north of Vicksburg is not necessary.

Jackson and Natchez Branch: Under inspection by the Mississippi State board in cooperation with the Service. Inspectors run from Harrison to McRaven.

Jackson and Yazoo City Branch : Inspected in the same way. Inspectors run from Flora to Yazoo City.

Alabama and Vicksburg Railway : Inspected from Meridian to Vicksburg both ways.

Southern Railway : From West Point to Greenville. All trains abandoned.

Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham : Only one train a day now running. Inspected both ways from Memphis to the meeting point of trains just beyond the Alabama line.

Illinois Central : Inspected under supervision of the Service from New Orleans to Asylum switch.

On the Memphis Branch : From Canton to Relay Station just north of Memphis, the inspection is partly in the hands of the Service and partly in the hands of the State inspectors cooperating with the Service. From the Memphis Relay Station north to Fulton, all trains inspected by the Service.

On the Jackson and Grand Junction Line : All trains inspected from Fulton to Holly Springs. No trains running between Grenada and Holly Springs.

Mobile and Ohio : Inspected from Union City, Tenn., on the north to Alabama State line.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis : Inspected from Paris, Tenn., to Whiteville, Tenn.

Louisville and Nashville : From just east of Tennessee River to Humboldt, these last two inspections being for the purpose of arresting the return of refugees who are attempting to double.

All roads entering Chattanooga from the south and southwest are inspected.

Memphis and Charleston : All trains from Chattanooga to Decatur, Ala.

Alabama and Great Southern : Chattanooga to Birmingham.

Atlanta and West Point, Western Atlantic and Georgia Division of the Southern, to meeting point of trains.

New Orleans and Northeastern : Inspected from New Orleans to Alabama State line.

In addition, the branch of the Southern, from Meridian to Alabama State line, is also inspected.

Regulations to prevent the spread of yellow fever.

[Proclamation.]

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, September 20, 1898.

1. FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Whereas, Yellow fever has been reported in the city of New Orleans, it is the duty of the State board of health to proclaim, and it does hereby proclaim, that the State of Louisiana quarantines against that city.

Freight and passenger traffic shall be governed by the Atlanta regulations.

No tickets shall be sold by railroads and steamboats from New Orleans for any point in Louisiana.

Train inspectors and inspectors on steamboats shall see that these instructions are carried out.

Towns and parishes should make no exceptions to this State law, lest they render themselves liable to be quarantined by other localities for holding intercourse with quarantined localities.

According to the Atlanta regulations persons will not be admitted into places in Louisiana outside of New Orleans unless they hold a certificate from a disinfecting and detention camp of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, or unless they hold a certificate signed by a proper health officer, according to regulation No. 137, showing that they have remained ten days in a northern noninfectible locality and have had their clothing and baggage disinfected on the day of arrival (and not of departure).

The State board of health is assured of the active cooperation of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to secure absolute safety for points in this State outside of New Orleans against infection by freight or persons. The actual infection in the city of New Orleans being so far very small, and none in the commercial districts, the danger from freight traffic is exceedingly remote, and a liberal construction of the Atlanta regulations is recommended.

The following is the classification of freight under the Atlanta regulations :

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FREIGHT.

Articles should not be shipped from dwellings nor from places contiguous to dwellings, without being disinfected.

Class 1. The following articles should be admitted without disinfection or restrictions of any sort: All new and dry material, unpacked, such as lumber, machinery, new brick, new tiling, bar and sheet iron, tin, steel, agricultural implements—no part of which is textile; iron ties, stove, saddlery not upholstered, wagons, new trunks, hardware without packing, lime, ice, and salt in bulk, tar, turpentine, rosin, stone, gravel, coal, coke, cement, grain in car loads and cooperage, oysters and fish packed in ice.

Fruits, sound, and taken directly in good condition from clean vessels, and transferred at wharves not infected and in good sanitary condition immediately to the disinfected cars for shipment, require no disinfection.

Freight taken directly from clean vessels to cars at a wharf not infected, and in good sanitary condition, will require no disinfection.

Live stock and poultry are included in this list.

All disinfected cars to be placarded and waybills certified to by proper sanitary officers.

Class 2. The following articles will require only superficial disinfection, *i. e.*, outside of container: All goods in original or metal packages, not broken or packed in an infected locality. This class embraces boots and shoes in original packages, cotton, dry goods in original cases, leather goods, saddlery and saddlery hardware, drugs and chemicals in solid cases or packages, rubber and oiled clothing, sugar in boxes or barrels, rice in barrels, canned fruits, vegetables, meat and oysters, also condensed milk in solid unbroken boxes, stone, iron or tinware, tobacco and cigars, wines and liquors, cheese in original boxes, flour, grits and meal in barrels, woodenware, butter, tea in caddies, candles in boxes, lard, pork, bacon, oils and paints in tin cans or barrels, soap in boxes, axle grease, iron roofing, saddle trees, raisins, matches, salted fish, potatoes, onions, apples, and molasses.

Goods other than textile, packed in textile material, not broken in an infected locality and kept perfectly dry, do not require disinfection, except of the container. This includes coffee, grain, and spices in sacks, as also cured hams in canvas.

Class 3.—Articles not in the above classes, if they have been exposed to infection, will be disinfected before they are shipped. The efficiency of said disinfection shall be certified to by the proper health authorities. This refers to all merchandise not manufactured in infected locality, but kept in stock for distribution, which has not been exposed to any infection and may be safely shipped without being fumigated.

When it has been exposed to infection, then it should be fumigated to be made harmless.

When desired, all goods of this character can be made to undergo a treatment of fumigation and disinfection before being certified to by the proper health authorities.

Articles mentioned above that can be packed in excelsior, in perforated container, rendering the excelsior and contents capable of disinfection, will be disinfected and passed.

Class 4. During the prevalence of yellow fever in any city, town, or locality, no bedding or household effects from such city, town, or locality shall be received for shipment to other points.

All certificates and all disinfections are subject to inspection and approval by authorized agents, who may be sent by the various health authorities.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

2. FROM HOUMA.

SIR: The following has been published for the information of all concerned.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, September 22, 1898.

Whereas, Yellow fever has been reported in the town of Houma, Terrebonne Parish, La., the State board of health proclaims that the State of Louisiana quarantines against that town and the parish of Terrebonne, La., pending investigation.

Freight and passenger traffic shall be governed by the Atlanta regulations.

Here is a supplementary notice regarding Atlanta freight regulations:

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, September 22, 1898.

In view of the present small degree of infection in the city of New Orleans, which is known to be confined to residences far from the business centers, I have decided on the following interpretation of the Atlanta regulations governing freight shipments from New Orleans to all points in Louisiana:

The phrase "infected locality" in article 52 refers to places of business in the residence portion of the city.

The wholesale commercial houses are not an infected locality, and all articles packed and shipped from these houses (except goods manufactured and handled in this city in scattered premises) may be certified to and accepted for shipment on proper disinfection of the outside of container.

When goods are offered for shipment from localities that are contiguous to the residence portion of the city, or from houses parts of which are occupied as dwellings, the goods must first be disinfected before they can be accepted for shipment.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

I give my hearty indorsement to the opinion that shipments of goods from the wholesale district of New Orleans will not, under existing conditions, convey infection to those receiving them. As both Alabama and Florida have no restrictions on any freight from New Orleans save household goods and personal effects, the above is evidently likewise the opinion of the very efficient health officers of those States.

I, therefore, will instruct all inspectors of the United States Marine-Hospital Service serving under my direction to class freight for Louisiana points willing to receive it as indicated by the above order of the Louisiana State board of health.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, September 23, 1898.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following articles are not included in the supplementary notice regarding Atlanta freight regulations, promulgated yesterday, to-wit: Used bagging straw, excelsior, sawdust or similar materials.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

I hereby approve of the above exceptions. Shippers and Inspectors please take notice.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Proclamation.]

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, September 26, 1898.

3. FROM WILSON.

Whereas, Yellow fever has been reported in the town of Wilson, La., it is the duty of the State board of health to proclaim, and it does hereby proclaim, that the State of Louisiana quarantines against that town and the parish of East Feliciana, pending investigation.

Freight and passenger traffic shall be governed by the Atlanta regulations.

No tickets shall be sold by railroads and steamboats from that point for any point in Louisiana.

Train inspectors and inspectors on steamboats shall see that these instructions are carried out.

Towns and parishes must make no exceptions to this State law, lest they render themselves liable to be quarantined by other localities, and lest they cause the whole State to be quarantined by the neighboring States.

According to the Atlanta regulations, persons will not be admitted into places in Louisiana outside of quarantined locality unless they hold certificates from a disinfecting and detention camp of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, or unless they hold a certificate signed by a proper health officer, according to regulation No. 137, showing that they have remained ten days in a northern noninfectible locality and have their clothing and baggage disinfected on the day of arrival (and not of departure).

Adjoining parishes will please take notice and assist the State board of health in upholding the quarantine regulations of the State board.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

Yellow fever in the United States from July 1 to September 29, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge.....	Sept. 25.....	1		
Franklin.....	To Sept. 24.....	106	5	
Harveys Canal.....	Sept. 24.....	6		
Houma.....	Sept. 22.....	1		
	Sept. 24.....		1	
Jefferson Parish.....	Sept. 20.....	5		
New Orleans.....	Sept. 17.....	1		
	Sept. 20.....	2		
	Sept. 21.....	1		
	Sept. 24.....	2	1	
	Sept. 28.....	6	1	
Wilson.....	Sept. 26.....	12		
Mississippi:				
Edwards (vicinity).....	Sept. 27.....	1		
Jackson.....	To Sept. 27.....	9	2	
Orwood.....	July 20-Sept. 27...	67	3	
Oxford.....	To Sept. 27.....	13	4	
Taylor.....	To Sept. 27.....	82	8	
Waterford.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Water Valley.....	Sept. 28.....	1		